

SOUTH SUDAN - CRISIS

FACT SHEET #6, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2017

APRIL 7, 2017

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

1.9 Million

IDPs in South Sudan
OCHA – February 28, 2017

215,000

Individuals Seeking Refuge at UNMISS Bases
UNMISS – March 30, 2017

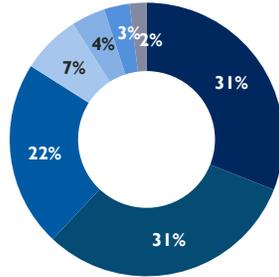
1.7 Million

Refugees and Asylum Seekers from South Sudan in Neighboring Countries
UNHCR – March 28, 2017

265,900

Refugees from Neighboring Countries in South Sudan
UNHCR – March 31, 2017

USAID/OFDA¹ FUNDING BY SECTOR IN FY 2017



- Agriculture & Food Security (31%)
- Logistics Support & Relief Commodities (31%)
- Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (22%)
- Humanitarian Coordination & Information Management (7%)
- Shelter & Settlements (4%)
- Nutrition (3%)
- Protection (2%)

USAID/FFP² FUNDING BY MODALITY IN FY 2017



- U.S. In-Kind Food Aid (61%)
- Regional Food Procurement (38%)
- Cash Transfers for Food (1%)

HIGHLIGHTS

- Armed actors ambush humanitarian convoy, killing six aid workers
- GoRSS suspends proposed international worker fee increase
- GoS opens new humanitarian corridor from Sudan to South Sudan

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE

USAID/OFDA	\$142,633,131
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USAID/FFP	\$565,605,719
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State/PRM ³	\$122,725,439
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\$830,964,289

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016–2017

\$2,216,975,498

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2014–2017, INCLUDING FUNDING FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES IN NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- A March 25 attack on a relief convoy by armed individuals in Central Equatoria State resulted in the deaths of six aid workers and one additional person, the UN reports. The attack represents the single deadliest incident affecting aid workers since the conflict began in December 2013.
- On April 3, the Government of the Republic of South Sudan (GoRSS) announced that registration fees for international workers, including non-governmental organization (NGO) staff, would remain at the current level of approximately \$100 annually. Previous GoRSS statements had indicated a fee increase of up to \$10,000 per worker.
- The Government of Sudan (GoS) opened a humanitarian aid corridor from Sudan's North Kordofan State to South Sudan's Unity State in late March. The UN anticipates that the new corridor will support the timely delivery of critical food aid and reduce humanitarian reliance on costly air operations. The first convoy of assistance through the corridor arrived in Unity's Bentiu town on April 6.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

CURRENT EVENTS

- An attack by armed individuals resulted in the deaths of six aid workers and one additional person on March 25, the UN reports. The aid workers—employees of a local NGO—were traveling with a humanitarian convoy from the capital city of Juba to Jonglei State’s Pibor town when the ambush occurred between Central Equatoria’s Mangalla and Mogiri towns. Relief actors report that it remains undetermined whether armed individuals targeted the aid workers due to their NGO affiliation. According to the UN, the attack is the single deadliest incident affecting aid workers since the conflict began in December 2013.
 - On March 25, UN Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General and Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator for South Sudan Eugene Owusu condemned the killings and called for authorities to prevent further attacks against aid workers. The UN reports that at least 79 aid workers have been killed in South Sudan since December 2013, including at least 12 deaths to date in 2017.
 - The March 25 ambush follows a mid-March attack on a humanitarian convoy in Lakes State that resulted in two deaths and three injured persons, as well as a separate March incident in Unity in which armed actors temporarily detained eight local Samaritan’s Purse staff, international media report.
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HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- On April 3, the GoRSS announced that registration fees for international workers, including NGO staff, would remain at the current level of approximately \$100 annually. Previous GoRSS statements had indicated a fee increase of up to \$10,000 per worker, according to international media.
 - The GoS opened a new humanitarian aid corridor from North Kordofan in Sudan to Unity in South Sudan in late March. The UN anticipates that the new corridor will support the timely delivery of critical food aid and reduce humanitarian reliance on costly air operations. It is the second active corridor from Sudan to South Sudan; an additional humanitarian corridor stretches from Sudan’s White Nile State to South Sudan’s Upper Nile State. The first convoy through the new corridor—operated by USAID/FFP partner the UN World Food Program (WFP) and transporting 1,200 metric tons (MT) of live-saving food assistance—arrived in Bentiu on April 6.
 - In addition to utilizing the new corridor, USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to travel alternate road corridors and open additional access points in an effort to minimize reliance on air deliveries and diversify logistical operations. A convoy carrying 385 MT of food assistance traveled from Mombasa, Kenya, to Eastern Equatoria State’s Kapoeta town on March 24, and WFP convoys have delivered 6,000 MT of cereals from Sudan’s city of Kosti to Upper Nile’s Maban County in recent weeks.
 - The UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) recorded 70 humanitarian access incidents—including violence against relief personnel and assets that accounted for 52 percent of reported incidents—in South Sudan during February. According to OCHA, eight reported assaults on relief actors occurred during February, compared to four in January. Looting of humanitarian assets and other access impediments also impacted relief activities in February, resulting in relief worker relocation and suspension of humanitarian operations in several areas.
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INSECURITY AND DISPLACEMENT

- Persistent insecurity has hindered relief operations in Unity, including in areas of Leer and Mayendit counties where populations are experiencing Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity, according to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Technical Working Group.⁴ Fighting in Leer on March 30 prompted the precautionary evacuation of NGO staff from the county’s Padeah town, and relief operations have only recently resumed in Mayendit following the relocation of nearly 30 aid workers in late February due to insecurity, relief organizations report. While humanitarian actors distributed approximately 700 fishing kits in Mayendit in recent weeks, additional interventions are dependent upon the outcome of ongoing access negotiations with local armed groups.

⁴ The IPC is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5

- South Sudanese refugees continue to arrive in neighboring countries due to insecurity and food scarcity in South Sudan. The Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that more than 6,000 South Sudanese individuals have fled to Uganda’s northern Lamwo District since April 3, following conflict in Eastern Equatoria’s town of Pajok. According to UNHCR, approximately 192,000 South Sudanese individuals have arrived in Uganda to date in 2017, bringing the total number of South Sudanese refugees sheltering in Uganda to more than 832,000 people. In addition, more than 60,000 South Sudanese refugees fled to Sudan from January to March, surpassing UNHCR’s projected South Sudanese refugee arrivals to Sudan for all of 2017. According to UNHCR, more than 1.7 million South Sudanese refugees are sheltering in Uganda, Sudan, Ethiopia, Kenya, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and the Central African Republic.

FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION, AND WASH

- Conflict, displacement, damage to agricultural land, localized drought, hyperinflation, and rising food prices have contributed to a countrywide increase in food insecurity in South Sudan, according to WFP. A recent joint rapid food security and nutrition assessment conducted by Oxfam, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and WFP in Eastern Equatoria’s Kapoeta area found that the price of white maize, the area’s main staple food, has increased nearly 2000 percent since February 2016. High inflation has contributed to steep increases in food prices in Kapoeta, where preliminary assessment findings indicate that approximately 150,000 people are in need of emergency food assistance. WFP also reports that the cost of a standard food basket in Juba has increased almost five-fold since January 2016.
- A joint rapid needs assessment conducted by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), WFP, and other food security actors indicates that food security in Central Equatoria is also deteriorating as a result of insecurity, population displacement, and disruptions to agricultural production and livelihoods. All households surveyed reported that the amount of food they consumed had decreased since July 2016.
- USAID partners are addressing the needs of acutely food insecure populations in South Sudan through distributions of emergency food assistance, malnutrition prevention and treatment activities, and programs designed to improve water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions, among other efforts. With USAID/FFP support, WFP is targeting more than 50,000 people with food distributions in Unity’s Koch and Leer counties, and relief actors are augmenting health, nutrition, protection, and WASH operations in the area through mobile support missions. OCHA reports that humanitarian organizations in northern Leer are re-opening malnutrition treatment sites and deploying mobile response teams to reach remote areas, while NGO rapid response teams in Koch are expanding WASH operations, including hygiene promotion, borehole and water purification system maintenance and repair, and the distribution of household WASH supplies. In addition, relief organizations plan to reach more than 45,000 households in Unity with livelihoods interventions in the coming months.
- Humanitarian organizations are also providing urgent assistance—including mobile health services, hygiene promotion activities, and WASH support—to approximately 27,000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) sheltering in Upper Nile’s Aburoc town, relief actors report. With USAID/OFDA funding, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) is establishing a water treatment and distribution facility and installing more than 100 water taps in the town to provide safe drinking water for IDPs, and IMA World Health is providing Aburoc IDPs with essential health services. USAID/FFP partner WFP has also completed emergency food assistance distributions to 27,000 people in Aburoc. In addition, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS) is supporting response efforts through humanitarian cargo flights to Upper Nile’s Kodok town, which is located near Aburoc and is also hosting recently displaced populations.
- With USAID/OFDA support provided through the Rapid Response Fund (RRF), the AVSI Foundation plans to provide emergency relief commodities to IDPs and host community members in Eastern Equatoria’s Ikotos County. In the coming months, the AVSI Foundation will conduct registration and verification of aid beneficiaries and coordinate with the Shelter and Non-Food Items (NFI) Cluster—the coordinating body for humanitarian shelter and NFI activities, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—to transport, store, and distribute relief items.
- USAID/FFP partner WFP continues to support vulnerable populations countrywide through distributions of emergency food assistance. Eight ongoing WFP-supported rapid response missions are providing food assistance to

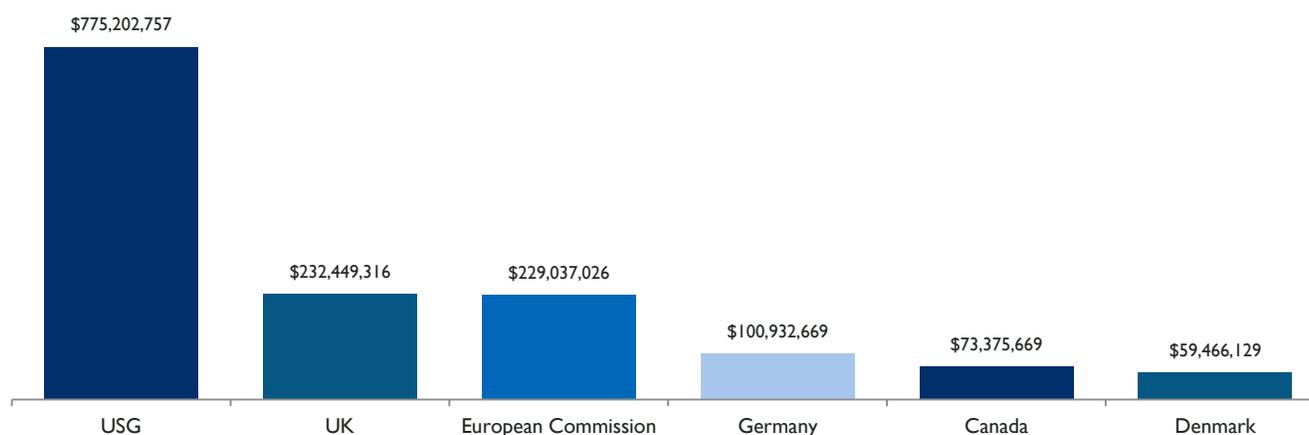
more than 201,000 vulnerable people in Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile states, and WFP plans to deploy 17 additional rapid response missions to assist a further 217,000 people in the coming weeks. To date in 2017, WFP has delivered nearly 84,300 MT of food commodities to 1.6 million people in South Sudan.

- With USAID/FFP support, WFP is also pre-positioning food commodities—including cereals, pulses, and vegetable oil—in warehouses throughout the country in advance of the May-to-August lean season, during which heavy rains and flooding typically render much of South Sudan inaccessible. Despite humanitarian access constraints that have disrupted pre-positioning efforts, WFP has pre-positioned approximately 35,000 MT of food assistance in recent weeks.

HEALTH

- Humanitarian organizations continue to monitor and respond to cholera outbreaks in Central Equatoria, Eastern Equatoria, Jonglei, Lakes, Unity, and Upper Nile states. Health actors recorded more than 5,900 suspected cholera cases, including 140 associated deaths, in South Sudan between June 18, 2016, and March 31, 2017, according to the GoRSS Ministry of Health (MoH) and the UN World Health Organization (WHO). The current cholera outbreak is the longest recorded outbreak in the last four years, according to relief actors.
- Health actors are launching additional cholera vaccination campaigns aimed at preventing the spread of cholera. An oral cholera vaccination campaign reached approximately 10,600 individuals in Upper Nile’s Malakal town from March 20–24; additional vaccination campaigns are planned for early April in the Minkaman IDP settlement in Lakes, the UN Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians (PoC) site in Bentiu, and the PoC site in Jonglei’s Bor town, the GoRSS MoH and WHO report. In early March, health actors vaccinated more than 30,700 people against cholera in Unity’s Leer, Padeah, and Thonyor towns, Leer County, in conjunction with food distributions.
- In response to the ongoing cholera outbreak, USAID/OFDA partner Mercy Corps has increased WASH activities—including training hygiene promotion staff, disinfecting latrines, and cleaning water containers—in the Bentiu PoC site. Mercy Corps is also rehabilitating boreholes, constructing temporary shower facilities, and supporting water management committees and garbage collection in the site.

2016–2017 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of April 7, 2017. All international figures are according to OCHA’s Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the 2016 and 2017 calendar year, while U.S. Government (USG) figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on FY 2016, which began on October 1, 2015, and FY 2017, which began on October 1, 2016.

CONTEXT

- The January 2005 signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between the GoS and the southern-based Sudan People’s Liberation Army (SPLA) officially ended more than two decades of north–south conflict during which famine, fighting, and disease killed an estimated 2 million people and displaced at least 4.5 million others within Sudan.
- The GoRSS declared independence on July 9, 2011, after a referendum on self-determination stipulated in the CPA. Upon independence, USAID designated a new mission in Juba.
- On December 15, 2013, clashes erupted in Juba between factions within the GoRSS and quickly spread into a protracted national conflict with Jonglei, Unity, and Upper Nile representing the primary areas of fighting and displacement. On December 20, 2013, USAID activated a Disaster Assistance Response Team (DART) to lead the USG response to the developing crisis in South Sudan. USAID also stood up a Washington, D.C.-based Response Management Team (RMT) to support the DART.
- On August 26, 2015, GoRSS President Salva Kiir signed a peace agreement that the Sudan People’s Liberation Army-In Opposition (SPLA-IO) and other stakeholders had signed on August 17. Opposition leader Riek Machar returned to Juba and was sworn in as the First Vice President (FVP) on April 26, 2016; GoRSS President Salva Kiir appointed a Transitional Government of National Unity on April 28.
- Fighting between SPLA and SPLA-IO forces broke out in Juba on July 7, 2016, displacing thousands of people and prompting FVP Machar to flee. As a result, the U.S. Embassy in Juba ordered the departure of non-emergency USG personnel from South Sudan on July 10. Ongoing heightened tensions persist in the country, and the humanitarian situation remains precarious. On January 5, the U.S. Department of State ended the ordered departure status for the U.S. Embassy in Juba.
- Insecurity, landmines, and limited transportation and communication infrastructure restrict humanitarian activities across South Sudan, hindering the delivery of critical assistance to populations in need.
- On October 14, 2016, U.S. Ambassador Mary Catherine Phee redeclared a disaster in South Sudan for FY 2017 due to the humanitarian crisis caused by ongoing violent conflict, resultant displacement, restricted humanitarian access, and the disruption of trade, markets, and cultivation activities, which have significantly increased food insecurity and humanitarian needs.
- On February 20, the IPC Technical Working Group declared Famine—IPC 5—levels of food insecurity in Leer and Mayendit.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA			
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$9,000,000
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,400,000
IOM	Shelter and Settlements	Unity, Western Bahr el Ghazal	\$1,321,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity	\$2,995,425
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$1,250,000
Relief International	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$500,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$2,850,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$5,993,600

WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$7,500,000
	Program Support		\$561,592
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$33,371,617

USAID/FFP²			
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Jonglei	\$12,357,100
UNICEF	U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$12,258,477
	Logistics Support	Upper Nile	\$800,000
	62,380 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$133,972,400
WFP	50,916 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$96,930,000
	Cash Transfers for Food	Central Equatoria	\$3,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$259,317,977

STATE/PRM			
Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED)	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,000,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$910,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$16,600,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$18,510,000

TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2017 **\$311,199,594**

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of April 7, 2017.
² Estimated value of food assistance and transportation costs at time of procurement; subject to change once purchased.

USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016¹

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	ACTIVITY	LOCATION	AMOUNT
USAID/OFDA²			
ACTED	Livelihoods, Protection	Upper Nile	\$2,885,000
Action Against Hunger/United States (AAH/USA)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition, WASH	Countrywide	\$2,300,000
Concern	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Shelter and Settlements, WASH	Central, Equatoria, Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Unity	\$6,041,301
Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Protection	Unity	\$1,000,000
FAO	Agriculture and Food Security	Countrywide	\$9,350,199
Food for the Hungry	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$1,049,244
GOAL	Health	Abyei Area, Upper Nile	\$248,364
IMA World Health	Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Upper Nile	\$2,351,057
International Medical Corps (IMC)	Health, Nutrition, Protection	Central Equatoria, Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$5,483,631
International Rescue Committee (IRC)	Health, Protection	Unity	\$350,000
IOM	Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, Nutrition, Protection,	Abyei Area, Countrywide, Unity, Upper Nile	\$19,600,000

RRF, Shelter and Settlements, WASH			
Medair	Health, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Unity, Upper Nile	\$4,800,000
Mercy Corps	WASH	Unity	\$3,329,260
Nonviolent Peaceforce	Protection	Jonglei, Unity	\$2,169,153
Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC)	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$251,208
OCHA	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Countrywide	\$2,500,000
Relief International	Nutrition, WASH	Upper Nile	\$1,200,000
Samaritan's Purse	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Unity	\$3,503,006
Tearfund	Agriculture and Food Security, Nutrition, WASH	Jonglei	\$1,850,000
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$5,700,000
UNICEF	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Nutrition, Protection, WASH	Countrywide	\$9,650,000
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières/Germany (VSF/G)	Agriculture and Food Security	Jonglei, Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
WFP	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$16,000,000
World Relief International (WRI)	Agriculture and Food Security, Health, Nutrition	Jonglei, Unity	\$1,919,526
World Vision	Agriculture and Food Security, Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management, WASH	Upper Nile, Countrywide	\$2,500,000
	Program Support		\$1,730,565
TOTAL USAID/OFDA FUNDING			\$109,261,514

USAID/FFP			
CRS	7,050 MT of Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$7,992,387
UNICEF	810 MT of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food	Countrywide	\$5,935,898
	116,640 MT of U.S. In-Kind Food Aid	Countrywide	\$218,359,457
WFP	48,951 MT of Locally and Regionally Procured Food Assistance	Countrywide	\$72,000,000
	Food Vouchers	Countrywide	\$2,000,000
TOTAL USAID/FFP FUNDING			\$306,287,742

State/PRM			
ACTED	Health	Unity	\$1,221,037
International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$33,900,000
IMC	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Internews	Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management	Unity	\$1,241,502
IRC	Protection	Unity	\$1,500,000
Lutheran World Relief (LWR)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Unity, Upper Nile	\$1,500,000
Medair	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,500,000

MENTOR Initiative	Health	Upper Nile	\$1,052,907
Save the Children (SC)	Multi-Sector Assistance, Protection	Upper Nile	\$1,499,993
UNHAS	Logistics Support and Relief Commodities	Countrywide	\$1,500,000
UNHCR	Multi-Sector Assistance	Countrywide	\$57,800,000
TOTAL STATE/PRM FUNDING			\$104,215,439
TOTAL USG HUMANITARIAN FUNDING FOR THE SOUTH SUDAN RESPONSE IN FY 2016			\$519,764,695

¹ Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds. Funding figures reflect publicly announced funding as of September 30, 2016.

² USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - USAID Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at <http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>